

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Adjutant General
OF
NORTH CAROLINA,
1878.

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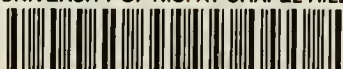
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

OF THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

RALEIGH:

RALEIGH NEWS, STATE PRINTER AND BINDER.

1879.

REPORT.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
RALEIGH, December 31, 1878. }

To His Excellency, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR :—In obedience to law, I have the honor of making the following report from this Department for the year 1878 :

The exhibits appended hereto contain a register of the military force of the State ; an abstract of the muster rolls, a statement of the receipt and disbursement of ordnance and ordnance stores ; a statement of all the military stores issued to North Carolina by the United States since 1860 ; and the general orders promulgated during the current year.

I inspected companies A, B, C, D and K, of the First Regiment ; companies E, F, H and I, of the Second Regiment, and companies A, D, and F, of the Fourth Battalion. With the exception of K, of the First Regiment, and D, and F, of the Fourth Battalion, the discipline and military bearing and appearance of these companies was excellent. I found the arms and accoutrements of all of them, generally in good condition.

I was unable to visit and inspect the rest of the command. It is a duty that ought to be performed ; the law requires it ; but while the compensation attached to the office of Adjutant General remains at a mere nominal figure, not at all commensurate with the duties imposed, some of the most important of these duties must necessarily be but partially performed, or left altogether undone. More than fifty thousand dollars worth of ordnance is now in the hands of the troops.

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Most of the rifles are of the very latest improved breech-loading patterns, worth eighteen dollars apiece; and it is to the interest of the State that all due care and oversight be exercised for their preservation.

An encampment of the First and Second Regiments, the First and Second Battalions, Infantry, and the First Battalion, Artillery, was held at Raleigh in October, in response to an invitation from the authorities of the State Agricultural Society, and in obedience to the orders of your Excellency. The encampment began on Tuesday, the 14th, and lasted five days. Tents and all necessary camp equipage, were furnished by the United States, in compliance with a joint resolution of Congress, passed in June, 1878, for this especial purpose. The bond for these stores was \$5,200, given by your Excellency, with Maj. James W. Wilson and Col. Samuel McD. Tate as sureties, as required by the Secretary of War. The freight charges were paid by the United States; so that, with the exception of a small expense for drayage and packing, &c., this encampment was held without expense to the State.

The Railroad and Steamboat Companies were liberal and public-spirited enough to grant free transportation to all the troops. The contingent expenses were borne by private contribution, the men providing their own rations.

Your Excellency can bear testimony to the fine appearance, soldierly-bearing and excellent discipline of the corps. The behavior of the men throughout the week was admirable. Regular discipline was maintained; dress parade was held every evening; the camp was thoroughly guarded; and all the duties imposed by your Excellency's order and the regulations and laws governing the State Guard, were cheerfully performed.

At the expiration of the five days the tents were struck, repacked, and, together with the rest of the borrowed stores, were promptly returned to the United States authorities at Jefferson, Ind., without loss or damage.

Only two companies were disbanded during the year, namely: company K, Broad Creek Rifles, 1st Regiment; and

company A, Rowan Rifle Guard, 3rd Battalion. Their arms were surrendered and returned to the State Arsenal, in good order.

A rigid enforcement of the law would result in the disarming and disbandment of a number of companies. I have thought it best, and have so advised your Excellency from time to time, that indulgence be shown to all companies which manifest a disposition to make due efforts to increase their numbers to the minimum standard fixed by the statute. Unassisted by the government in the purchase of uniforms, rent of armories, and other expenses, the public-spirited men who undertake to build up volunteer companies, find the task one of considerable difficulty. As long as they continue their endeavors to reach the legal standard, to bear down on them with the law would be harsh, ruinous and unwise.

An important and significant court-martial was held in Wilmington on the 10th of December, under orders of Gen. M. P. Taylor, commanding the Second Brigade. The detail for the court was made up entirely of colored officers. Captain A. B. Lind, commanding company "A" and Captain Solomon W. Nash, commanding company "B," 5th Battalion, (colored,) were arraigned upon charges of conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen, and prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The specification was that these officers attempted to malign the character of the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the battalion, and used language calculated to engender bad feeling between the white and colored races. Captain Lind was convicted, and Captain Nash acquitted. The proceedings were well conducted, and the verdict demonstrated the readiness of the colored officers to punish those of their own race who act in a manner unbecoming their official stations, or seek to stir up strife or ill-will between the races. The proceedings and findings of this court furnish a hopeful sign for the future of the colored branch of the militia, and one worthy of commendation.

The State Guard has steadily increased in numbers, discipline and efficiency, notwithstanding the many discouragements which it has encountered. Beginning in March, 1877,

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with sixteen, it now numbers forty-three armed companies.

During the present year, eleven new companies were accepted, and applications from several more were received. The new companies were organized with two battalions of infantry—the First and Second—with the exception of the “Kinston Rifles,” assigned to the 1st Regiment as company K, in place of the Broad Creek Rifles, disbanded; and the “East Raleigh Guard,” assigned to the Fourth Battalion, (colored.)

So that the State Guard, to-day, consists of two white regiments of infantry, of ten companies each, completely organized, armed and equipped; two battalions of infantry, (white)—one of six companies and the other of four; one battalion of light artillery, two batteries, eight guns, and two battalions of infantry, (colored)—one of six companies and the other of five.

The aggregate strength of the corps, on December 31st, 1877, was ~~2,341~~ officers and men. To-day it is ~~2,305~~ 2,294.

The companies are distributed among the counties as follows:

New Hanover.....	6	Mecklenburg.....	5
Wake.....	5	Cumberland.....	4
Craven.....	4	Wayne.....	2
Halifax.....	2	Orange.....	2
Anson.....	2	Edgecombe.....	1
Martin.....	1	Pitt.....	1
Beaufort.....	1	Washington.....	1
Chowan.....	1	Pasquotank.....	1
Lenor.....	1	Forsythe.....	1
Iredell.....	1	Lincoln.....	1
Cleaveland.....	1	Warren.....	1
Total.....		45	

Two of these companies are not yet armed, our supply of ordnance for the current year being exhausted. Thirty-four are white and eleven colored. The colored companies are distributed as follows:

Wake.....	3	New Hanover.....	2
Cumberland.....	2	Craven.....	2
Mecklenburg.....	1	Wayne.....	1
Total.....		11	

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The condition of the State Guard is, in general, very good; but to improve it, to push it to a still higher degree of efficiency, to bring it up to that standard of strength and excellence which it is entirely capable of attaining, and which would render it equal to any emergency likely to arise, it is absolutely necessary that assistance be rendered—either by the State or Federal government.

The expense of forming and maintaining volunteer companies is heavy. Thus far the burden has been cheerfully borne by the individual members of the State Guard, assisted sometimes by their friends: but how much longer they will continue to bear the burden cheerfully, is a question worthy of grave consideration by those who have in keeping the welfare, safety and honor of North Carolina.

These citizen-soldiers must constitute our main reliance in time of danger. When the law fails, the duty of upholding and vindicating the institutions of the country will devolve upon them; on them must the chief Executive largely depend to maintain law and order. In case of riot or insurrection, they would be the first called upon to imperil their lives in defence of the lives and property of the citizens of the State. They form our surest safeguard against mob violence, and the only nucleus on which to rally the military power of the State in case of war.

Is it extravagant, then, to say that all classes of citizens have an equal interest in keeping up this organization? Is it asking too much to expect the State to share the burden of its maintenance? Would it be wise to suffer the military spirit which animates the young men of North Carolina to become extinguished by any sordid or mistaken notion of public economy? Would it not be worse than folly for the State authorities to ignore or fail to encourage that laudable spirit of patriotism—that State pride—which stirs men in time of peace, to make preparation to serve their country in time of peril?

The State Guard has been established and advanced to its present efficient condition at a cost, to its members, of about forty thousand dollars. To keep it up, on its present basis.

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they must spend about ten thousand dollars a year. A part, if not the whole of this expense, should be borne by the State. The companies should be helped in the matter of armory rents and in the purchase of uniforms. They need knapsacks, canteens, overcoats, and blankets. Means should be supplied for an encampment once a year. The incidental expenses of brigade, regimental and company commanders, necessarily incurred in the proper discharge of their duties, should be paid. A code of regulations for the government of the State Guard should be made and published.

These are the principal needs just now. Should nothing be done towards supplying them, I am not prepared to say that North Carolina will long have an effective force to rely on in emergencies. I am very sure that I speak the sentiments of full three thousand young men of North Carolina now enrolled in the State Guard, when I say that all they ask is such a just and reasonable recognition of the obligations of service which they have taken upon themselves as will enable them to keep up an organization sufficient in strength and efficiency for the needs of the State, and altogether worthy the name and fame of North Carolina.

MILITIA SYSTEM.

With a perfected State Guard, the Militia system of North Carolina would still be incomplete. The old Militia law is practically a dead letter. The system which it sought to establish was impracticable from the first. The plan of organizing, arming and drilling all the able-bodied men of the country, was really never well adapted to the wants of our government, as experience has fully demonstrated. Our new law provides only for volunteer companies, and does not establish a militia system proper. North Carolina should certainly have a perfect militia system—one adapted to the times, the condition of affairs, and the advancement of military science.

Why, it may be asked, should we have any militia at all? We are at peace with ourselves, our neighbors and all the world. Where is the need of military?

The answer is plain. There may arise occasions for the use of military. We may have riots or insurrection. The civil authorities might be unable, sometime, to execute the laws without the aid of soldiers. We might have war. To use the language of John Adams, "the delightful imaginations of universal and perpetual peace, have often amused but have never been credited by me." Burke said: "War is the matter that fills all history;" and George Washington said to Congress in 1793: "The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human wants, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds." The history of this country proves the wisdom of Washington's words. Since the Revolution, the United States has been at war, or in danger of war, in 1799 with France, in 1812 with England, in 1830 with South Carolina, in 1836 with France, in 1838 with the Indians in Florida, in 1839 with England and the Canadas, in 1842 with England, in 1846 with Mexico, in 1846 with England, in 1861 the war of Secession, in 1873 the Modoc war, in 1873 with Spain, and in 1877 the Electoral difficulty; to say nothing of the troubles on the Mexican border and the continued outbreaks of Indians in the West.

Then, there are the great riots of 1877, which, starting in West Virginia, swept like a tornado of blood and flame over Maryland and Pennsylvania, and threatened New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky. In all of those States the militia were called out. In two of them the Regular Army had to be employed. The Governor of Pennsylvania says in his message for 1878 that five times within seven years the militia of that State was called out to support law and order. The military power of New York had to be exercised in 1871 to put down lawless riots. The National Guard of Ohio was called on in 1876 to restore order in several counties of that State. Several times since the war the citizen-soldiery of New Orleans have taken the field to vindicate the rights of the people. In nearly every State of the Union disturbances of one kind or another have compelled a resort to military force. To-day a portion of the State Guard of

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Kentucky is in the field operating against the lawless elements of a disturbed county. Judging, then, of the future by the past, the conviction forces itself upon us that the country is liable at all times to war, riot and insurrection. Is it not the part, therefore, of true wisdom and statesmanship, to establish such a militia system as will enable the State to exert its power effectively for the preservation of law and order whenever occasion requires?

If the State has no militia of her own to call on for the suppression of domestic violence, she will be left powerless—unless the Legislature or the Governor, when the Legislature cannot be convened, applies to the President of the United States to order the Federal army into the State. The latter alternative is not in accordance with the sentiment of our people ; it is subversive of the spirit of our institutions; and should never be resorted to, under any circumstances, until every effort of home defense has been exhausted.

A government, to be worthy of the name, must possess a power back of its laws to secure their enforcement. Without material force, capable of being called promptly to its aid, in case of emergency, the executive branch of the government is liable, at any time, to find itself utterly powerless to enforce its authority or protect its citizens from violence, as was the case with the Governors of West Virginia and Maryland in July, 1877, when a few thousand unorganized strikers set the authority of those chief magistrates at defiance, and forced them to call on the national government for aid. In the language of the Federalist, “the idea of governing at all times by the simple force of law, has no place but in the reveries of those political doctors whose sagacity disdains the admonitions of experimental instructions.”

The organic law of this land, both Federal and State, requires a well-regulated militia. The constitution assumes the existence of such a force in every State. For it declares that Congress shall have power to call forth the militia, and to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining it, designating the President as commander-in-chief when it is called into the actual service of the United States. That instrument

also declares that a well regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free State.

What says the constitution of North Carolina? The original chart, framed in 1776, assumed the existence of a militia organization, for it declared that the Senate and House of Commons should have power to appoint the general and field officers, and appointed the Governor captain-general of the militia, with power to call them out.

The militia system then in vogue originated in the earliest colonial days. In 1712 Governor Hyde called out the militia to chastise the Indians who had massacred planters on the Roanoke, Chowan, Neuse and Trent rivers. In 1754 there were 15,400 militia enrolled and organized in North Carolina. In 1775 Colonel Thomas Polk, as commandant of the militia of Mecklenburg, assembled delegates from each militia company of that county, and promulgated the Declaration of Independence of May 20th, 1775.

The Legislature of North Carolina, in 1786, in the preamble to the act establishing a militia, declared that "In all republican governments a well regulated militia is highly necessary for the defence and safety thereof."

The Constitution under which we live to-day, true to the ideas that prevailed with our forefathers, and in consonance with the principles embodied in the Federal Constitution, declares that "a well-regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free State. It goes further and positively enjoins the establishment of a militia ; making all able-bodied citizens of the State, between the ages of 21 and 40 years, who are citizens of the United States, with certain exceptions, liable to duty in the militia, and declaring that "the General Assembly shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping and disciplining of the militia, and for paying the same when called into active service," investing the Governor with power to call out the militia "to execute the law, suppress riots or insurrections, and to repel invasion ;" and granting the Legislature power "to enact laws that may be expedient for the government of the militia."

The laws of Congress, section 1625, Revised Statutes, says:
"Every able-bodied citizen of the respective States, resi-

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dent therein, who is of the age of 18 years and under the age of 45 years, shall be enrolled in the militia."

Section 1630, of the same law, declares: "The militia of each State shall be arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, as the Legislature of the State may direct;" and section 1636 says, "it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General in each State to make return of the militia of the State, with their arms, accoutrements and ammunition, agreeably to the provisions of the law, to the President of the United States, annually on or before the first Monday in January." And to aid the States in complying with this law, an annual appropriation of \$200,000 is made "for the purpose of providing arms and equipments for the whole body of the militia."

The fact that our fundamental laws enjoin the formation and maintenance of a well-regulated militia in each State, ought to be reason enough to convince us of the necessity of having such a force in North Carolina and of the duty of the law-making power in the premises. But there are other reasons why this should be done. A good militia is the only proper substitute for a regular army. If we have not the former we are sure to have the latter, with a constant tendency to its enlargement.

Madison said: "As the greatest danger to liberty is from large standing armies, it is best to prevent them by an effectual provision for a good militia." And again: "As auxiliary to a regular force for a large one in time of peace, a disciplined militia forms an essential part of a republican system, it being certain that liberty cannot be safe with powerful standing armies nor in danger without them, and that without an effective militia, the danger of such armies cannot be precluded."

North Carolina has always been jealous of standing armies. Of the thirteen original States, this State and Pennsylvania were the only two whose State constitutions contained interdictions of standing armies in time of peace. The interdiction, contained in the Declaration of Rights made at Halifax, December 17th, 1776, was in these words: "As standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought

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not to be kept up." A small standing army is now recognized as a necessity for the purposes of the general government, but if it is to be relied on to protect the States against domestic violence, and perform the duty devolved by our organic laws upon the militia, it must be increased in size. So that if we would prevent the burden and the danger of a large standing army the militia must be rendered effective.

Again, a good militia system is necessary, if we would foster the military spirit of the land, and preserve among us a knowledge of military science and tactics. There is a steady advancement in the science. If we would not get behindhand we must have a force of well organized and disciplined State troops as a means of military instruction. In no other way can we have men educated to be intelligent and efficient officers, capable of taking command in emergencies.

The incalculable value of a good militia was effectually demonstrated in the Northern States during the great strike of 1877. It was seen that in a State where there was no militia, the Governor was utterly powerless to suppress the violence; that in those States where the militia was poorly organized and disciplined, the chief executives had to appeal to the President of the United States for the aid of the regular army; but that in those States which had well-regulated militias, backed by wise and generous laws, the peace was preserved, the lives and property of the citizens protected, and the majesty of the law upheld, without the aid of the national forces.

These lessons were not lost upon the country. Many of the States have promptly improved their militia systems, and others are disposed to follow the example. The idea, emphasized by the events of 1877, has taken wide hold upon the public mind that each State must rely upon itself for the maintenance of law and order within its own borders, and to this end must have a well regulated militia. Senator Coke, of Texas, crystallized the prevalent ideas on this subject in the following language, in a speech in Congress last winter:

"An organized and disciplined militia in each State, properly armed and equipped, will furnish a reliable home force subject to the order of the State authorities, sufficient for all

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emergencies, and take away all occasion or necessity for calls upon the national authority for aid. The period has arrived in the history of this country when, by reason of the increased and rapidly increasing density of population, with its accompanying facilities for combination by the dangerous elements of society, when the general welfare requires that each State shall be possessed of the means for maintaining law and order and the security of life and property within its borders."

It may not be amiss in considering this subject to recur to the views, opinions, warnings and suggestions of some of the fathers and founders of this Republic.

Alexander Hamilton recognized a well regulated militia as "the most natural defence of a free country," and "the guardian of the national security."

When Washington handed in his resignation at the close of the war, 1783, he addressed a letter to the Governor of every State, in which he said:

Third. "The adoption of a proper peace establishment, in which care should be taken to place the militia throughout the Union on a regular, uniform, and efficient footing. The militia of this country must be considered as the palladium of our security and our first effectual resort in case of hostility."

At the opening of the session, 1793, he said: "They (the militia) may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every exigency of the United States."

Again, in 1794: "The devising and establishing of a well-regulated militia would be a genuine source of legislative honor, and a perfect title to public gratitude."

Again, in 1793, he said: "If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

In the introduction to General Knox's report on the militia, revised by Washington, is the following: "While the human character remains unchanged, and society and governments of considerable extent are formed, a principle ever ready to execute the laws and defend the States must constantly exist. Without this vital principle, the government would be in-

vaded or overturned and trampled upon by the bold and ambitious. No community can be long held together, unless its arrangements are adequate to its probable exigencies."

John Adams, in a letter to a French abbe who desired materials for a history of the American Revolution, writes: "That there are four institutions which must be thoroughly studied and fully examined by any one who would write understandingly upon the subject: for these institutions have had a decided effect, not only in the first determination of debates in the public councils, and the earliest resolutions for forcible resistance, but also in the influence they had upon the other colonies in furnishing an example for the adoption, more or less, of the same institutions, and similar measures. These four institutions are, first, the towns; second, the churches; third, the schools; fourth, the militia. Here, sir, you have a slight sketch of that wisdom and council, and that skill and military bravery, which have produced the American Revolution; and which I hope will be sacredly preserved as the foundation of the liberty, happiness, and prosperity of the people."

Jefferson, in his inaugural address, in 1801, said: "The only force which can be ready at every point, and competent to oppose them (the invaders) is the body of neighboring citizens as formed into militia. On these, collected from the parts most convenient, in numbers proportioned to the invading foe, it is best to rely, not only to meet the first attack, but if it threatens to be permanent, to maintain the defense until regulars may be engaged to relieve them. These considerations render it important that we should, at every session, continue to amend the defects which from time to time show themselves in the laws for regulating the militia, until they are sufficiently perfect. Nor should we now, or at any time separate, until we can say we have done every thing for the militia which we could do, were an enemy at our door." In 1803, he urges the "importance and indispensable necessity of vigorous exertions on the part of State Governments to carry into effect the militia system adopted by the National Legislature, in a manner best calculated to insure such a degree of military discipline and knowledge of tactics as will

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under the auspices of a benign Providence render the militia a sure and permanent bulwark of national defense."

In 1808 he affirms: "For a people who are free, and who mean to remain so, a well organized and armed militia is their best security."

Shall the counsels of the fathers of the Republic be further neglected in North Carolina? Shall the lessons of experience and the examples of other States pass unheeded? Or shall we not, rather, be true to the principles and the plan of our government, and establish an effective militia system?

Whatever system we adopt should be thoroughly adapted to North Carolina, her wants, her means, and the spirit of her people, and thoroughly consonant with the fundamental law.

Therefore, it should not be a mercenary body. The constitution of the United States provides that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress * * keep troops." The employment of a hired soldiery is contrary to the genius of our free institutions.

The system should not be expensive. A costly militia establishment is unnecessary.

It should not be burdensome to the people, as was the old system. Requiring the whole arms-bearing population to muster several times a year was a hardship that ought never to be revived.

Nor should any new system which we may adopt require the organizing, arming, equipping and training of all the men liable to militia duty, as was attempted under the old regime. Such a project would be impracticable, and even if capable of being carried into execution it would be intolerable.

I propose that the militia of North Carolina be divided into two separate and distinct classes, the active and the inactive. I would have the active militia a select corps, composed entirely of volunteers, organized upon the plan of the regular army, made thoroughly efficient, restricted to a moderate size, say five thousand (5,000) men, and subject to be called on first on all occasions for military service.

The inactive militia to be enrolled, but to be liable to no active duty in time of peace, except when called out by the

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Governor "to execute the law, suppress riots or insurrection, and to repel invasion," as directed by our Constitution; and not to be organized, armed, equipped or disciplined, except when ordered into actual service.

All the active militia to be embodied in the State Guard, and the inactive to be designated the Reserve Militia.

To aid the school fund any person liable to duty in the militia might be exempted from enrolment upon the payment of one dollar, annually; the fund so raised to go to the school fund of the county, as directed by the Constitution, Article IX, section 5.

The active militia, or State Guard, should be perfectly organized, upon such principles as will best fit it for service in case of need. The races should be kept separate throughout the organization.

The companies, troops, batteries, battalions, regiments and brigades should be organized in accordance with the regulations of the United States army, and drilled by the prescribed tactics.

They should be supplied with the best ordnance, and equipments of the best improved patterns.

The men should have all the equipments complete for active, continuous and independent service. When put into the field they should not be forced to undergo greater privations than soldiers of the regular army.

It is important that the men become familiar with the use of the improved firearms, and be good marksmen. The value of the soldier, in battle, under the latest modes of warfare, is determined more by his marksmanship, perhaps, than any thing else. Plenty of ammunition for target practice should be furnished.

The corps should be well drilled and disciplined. To this end frequent drills should be required; suitable armories should be furnished by the State or by the counties in which the companies are located; books of tactics should be supplied; only competent officers should be commissioned; and penal laws should be framed so as to enable officers to control their men more readily. For instance, the civil power should aid in the execution of the sentences of courts-martial, the

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collection of fines, &c., where necessary; and certain offences against good order and discipline should be made misdemeanors punishable in the civil courts. Many of the States have penal laws of this kind in support of their military.

The State Guard should be practiced in field and camp duty, and afforded opportunity for regimental or battalion drill. To this end, annual encampments should be held.

The expenses of maintaining this corps should be borne in part, if not in whole, by the government; and the individual members of it should be exempted from some of the burdens of the government, as I have before shown. In short, such a body should be cherished by the State as an honored and honorable institution, and nothing should be left undone to render it efficient and permanent.

When it becomes necessary to call out the Reserve Militia, I would have the Governor direct his order to the sheriff of the county to assemble the enrolled men of his county by proclamation or summons, and draft as many thereof, or accept as many volunteers, as the order of the commander-in-chief requires; the forces so obtained to be organized upon the same plan as the State Guard; and I would invest the Governor with power to appoint at least one officer in each company, and one field officer in each regiment or battalion, from the most deserving and capable men of the State Guard.

The enrolment of the inactive militia should be made annually by the assessors at the time they are engaged in listing the taxes. Very simple machinery would be necessary to accomplish this.

For the government of the militia, in active service, it would be well to have the Articles of War declared in force in this State, in time of war, riot or insurrection, or invasion. The army regulations ought also to be declared in force, as far as applicable to our militia system, the commander-in-chief to be the judge of their applicability.

To advance the State Guard to a maximum of five thousand men, arms should be obtained more rapidly from the general government. To this end I would suggest that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge an increase of the annual appropriation from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000.

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North Carolina's quota of the present appropriation (\$4,797.85,) is sufficient for the arming and equipping of only four companies of infantry each year.

I would also suggest that the attention of our Congressmen be called to the fact that an act of Congress, entitled "an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1876, and for other purposes," ratified March 3d, 1875, provided that so much of the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, between the 1st of January, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, under the act of April 23d, 1808, "as would have been used for the purchase of arms to be distributed to the several States that were in rebellion, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States;" that under this act a charge was raised against the quota due the State of North Carolina of \$23,622.25; that the Chief of Ordnance, in his annual report for 1877, has recommended that further legislation be asked of Congress with the view of removing the injustice done our State, along with two or three others, by its enactment; and that the restitution of this lapsed quota is very desirable.

In conclusion, permit me to express to your Excellency my thanks for the readiness you have at all times shown to aid and strengthen me in the performance of my duties. The entire State Guard will join me in saying that you have made it possible for North Carolina to have a military organization of which she may feel proud, and on which she may safely rely in the hour of need, and that you have made it possible for suitable legislation for the encouragement and maintenance of the State Guard and establishment of a complete militia system for North Carolina.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHNSTONE JONES,

Adjutant General.

A P P E N D I C E S

ACCOMPANYING THE

R E P O R T

OF THE

A D J U T A N T - G E N E R A L .

APPENDICES ACCOMPANYING THIS REPORT.

- A. Register of the Military Force of the State.
- B. Abstract of Muster Rolls for the year 1878.
- C. Statement of the Receipt and Disbursement of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.
- D. Statement of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores issued by the United States from 1860 to 1877 to the State of North Carolina.
- E. General Orders issued during the year 1878.

(A)

REGISTER

OF THE

MILITARY FORCE

OF THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:

GOVERNOR ZEBULON B. VANCE.

STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
Johnstone Jones...	Brigadier-General,	January 8th, 1877.	Morganton.
Alex. B. Andrews ..	Colonel.	" "	Raleigh.
Paul B. Means.....	"	" "	Conecord.
Wm. P. Roberts....	"	" "	Gatesville.
John N. Staples....	"	" "	Greensboro.
F. W. Kerchner....	"	October 17th, 1878.	Wilmington.
Peter E. Hines.....	Surgeon General,	" "	Raleigh.
Robert F. Gray.....	Asst. Sur. Gen.	" "	Winston.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT:

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHNSTONE JONES, *Adjutant General.*

STAFF:

P. F. Pescud, Jr., ..	Capt. & A. A. G.	Sept 18th, 1877.	Raleigh.
Fred. A. Olds.....	" Ord Officer.	October 16th, 1877.	"
John M. Roberts...	" A. D. C.	April 1st, 1878.	Newbern.

ARTILLERY BATTALION.

FIELD AND STAFF:

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
Henry G. Flanner..	Major.	Jan. 10th '82	Wilmington.
Stephen Jewett....	Adjutant.	March 22d, '78.	"
John H. Allen.....	Quartermaster.	" "	"
C. M. Harris.....	Commissary.	" "	"
James Reilly.....	Ordnance Officer.	May 13th, '78.	"
P. L. Murphy.....	Surgeon.	" "	"

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Register of Military Force—Continued.

COMPANY OFFICERS:

NAME OF COMP'Y.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
A. Cape Fear Light Artillery.	Walter G. MacRae...	Captain.	Jan. 16th, 1878.	Wilmington.
	Richard W. Price....	1st Lt.	May 22d, " "	" "
	James Corbett.....	2d " "	" " " "	" "
	Eugene A. Maffitt...	Jr. 2d " "	" " " "	" "
B. Raleigh Light Artillery.				
	W. M. Russ.....	1st Lt.	May 20th, 1878.	Raleigh.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General BASIL C. MANLY.

STAFF :

NAMES.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE
LeRoy G. Bagley....	Capt. and A. A. G.	August 13th, 1878.	Raleigh.
Wm. C. Whitford....	" and A. D. C.	" " "	Newbern.
Geo. S. Campbell....	" and Or. Off'r	March 27th, 1878.	Goldsboro.
Henry K. Nash, Jr...	" and A. C. S.	August 13th, 1878.	Tarboro.
D. T. Taylce.....	" and Surgeon	" " "	Washington.
A. W. Mangum.....	" and Chapl'n	" " "	Chapel Hill.
C. D. Hearitt.....	" and A. Q. M.	" " "	Raleigh.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF :

NAMES.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
Richard D. Hancock.	Colonel.	January 10th, 1878.	Newbern.
John W. Cotton.....	Lt. Colonel.	" " "	Tarboro.
Halcot P. Jones.....	Major.	" " "	Hillsboro.
N. B. Agostine.....	1st Lt. and Adj't.	" 22nd, "	Newbern.
Phil H. Andrews....	Capt and Q. M.	June 12th, "	Raleigh.
Washington Bryan..	" " "	" " "	Newbern.
Geo. S. Slover.....	" and Surgeon.	January 22nd, "	"
N. M. Journey.....	" and Chaplain.	October 16th, "	.....

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL. 3

Register of Military Force—Continued.

COMPANY OFFICERS :

NAME OF COMP'Y.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
A. Raleigh Light Infantry.	Francis H. Cameron.	Captain.	Dec. 17, 1878,	Raleigh.
	Donald W. Bain.....	1st Lt.	Aug. 3rd, 1877,	"
	John R. Ferrall.....	2d " "	" " " "	"
	John T. Pullen.....	Jr. 2d " "	" " " "	"
B. Newbern Grays.	Frank M. Agostine..	Captain.	Dec. 20, 1877,	Newbern,
	Green Bryan.....	1st Lt.	Jan. 4, 1878,	"
	J. Frontis Ives.....	2d " "	Sept. 20th, " "	"
	Wm. A. Downing....	Jr. 2d " "	Jan. 4, " "	"
C. Ebn City Rifle- men.	Wm. J. Street.....	Captain.	Feb'y 1st, " "	"
	Edward R. Page.....	1st Lt.	" " " "	"
	Frank W. Hancock..	2d " "	Aug. 12, " "	"
	Samuel R. Street....	Jr. 2d " "	" " " "	"
D. Goldsboro Rifles.	Wm. H. H. Cobb....	Captain.	May 16, " "	Goldsboro.
	T. Howard Bain.....	1st Lt.	Feb'y 25, 1877,	"
	Wm. T. Hollowell....	2d " "	" " " "	"
	Edward T. Hudson..	Jr. 2d " "	" " " "	"
E. Craig Guards.	Benehan Cameron...	Captain.	Jan. 21st, 1878,	Hillsboro.
	A. J. Gordon.....	1st Lt.	" " " "	"
	W. Anderson.....	2d " "	Aug. 19, " "	"
	E. Rosemond.....	Jr. 2d " "	" " " "	"
F. Edgecombe Guards.	John L. Bridgers, Jr	Captain.	Jan. 31st, " "	Tarboro.
	Exum Lewis.....	1st Lt.	" " " "	"
	Henry K. Nash, Jr...	2d " "	" " " "	"
	R. J. Porter.....	Jr. 2d " "	" " " "	"
G. Washington Light Infantry.	D. N. Bogart.....	Captain.	Sept. 23rd, " "	Washington.
	Chas. F. Warren....	1st Lt.	" " " "	"
	Edward Long.....	2d " "	" " " "	"
	"
H. Hamilton Guards.	N. H. Sebrell.....	Captain.	Sept. 8, 1874,	Hamilton.
	M. I. House.....	1st Lt.	Dec. 6, 1877,	"
	W. H. Everett.....	2d " "	" " " "	"
	Abner Brown.....	Jr. 2d " "	" " " "	"
I. Albemarle Rifles.	Henry G. Lewis.....	Captain.	Aug. 2nd, " "	Plymouth.
	Stuart L. Johnson...	1st Lt.	" " " "	"
	Edgar R. Latham....	2d " "	" " " "	"
	John W. Newbry....	Jr. 2d " "	" " " "	"
K. Kinston Rifles.	Richard H. Lewis....	Captain.	Aug. 25, 1875,	Kinston.
	Henry Tull.....	1st Lt.	" " " "	"
	G. E. Miller.....	2d " "	" " " "	"
	W. F. Stanley.....	Jr. 2d " "	" " " "	"

FIRST BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF:

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
Francis M. Parker...	Lieutenant Col.	October 17th, 1878.	Enfield.
A. B. Gorrell,	Major.	" "	Winston.
W. P. Batchelor.....	1st Lt. and Adj't.	November 1st, 1878.	.....
Andrew Joyner.....	Capt. and A. Q. M.	" "
J. B. Smith.....	" and A. C. S.	" "
Rev. A. S. Smith.....	" and Chaplin.	" "
W. J. Leary.....	" and Surgeon.	" "

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Register of Military Force—Continued.

COMPANY OFFICERS:

NAME OF COMPANY	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
A. Winston Light Infantry.	John T. Vann.....	Captain.	Oct. 23, 1878	Winston.
	R. T. St. Jean.....	1st Lt.	" "	"
	E. S. Wilson.....	2d "	" "	"
b. Roanoke Light Infantry.	John A. Brown.....	Jr. 2d "	" "	"
	Thos. L. Lang.....	Captain.	May 31st, "	Weldon.
	Jos. G. Leachhart....	1st Lt.	" "	"
C. Albemarle Guards.	R. O. Edwards.....	2d "	" "	"
	J. W. Faucett.....	Jr. 2d "	" "	"
	W. B. Shepard.....	Captain.	July 12d, "	Edenton.
D. Durham Light Infantry.	C. W. Casor.....	1st Lt.	" "	"
	R. B. Perkins.....	2d "	" "	"
	R. W. Mitchell.....	Jr. 2d "	" "	"
E. Jarvis Light Infantry.	John F. Freeland....	Captain.	" "	Durham.
	W. S. Wall	1st Lt.	Oct. 15th, 1878,	"
	M. B. McAnam.....	Jr. 2d Lt.	" "	"
F. Anderson Rifles.	L. C. Latham.....	Captain.	Sept. 11th, 1878.	Greenville
	Alex. L. Glaw.....	1st Lt.	" "	"
	Richard H. Peebles ..	2d "	" "	"
	Wm. H. Harrington..	Jr. 2d "	" "	"
	.....	Captain.	" "	Ringwood.
	.....	1st Lt.	" "	"
	.....	2d "	" "	"
	.....	Jr. 2d "	" "	"

FOURTH BATTALION OF INFANTRY—(COLORED.)

FIELD AND STAFF:

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
Geo. T. Wassom.....	Lt. Colonel.	May 13th, 1878.	Goldsboro.
Allen G. Oden.....	Major.	November 21st, 1877.	Newbern.
Bennett B. Goins....	1st Lt. and Adj't.	January 15th, 1878.	Raleigh.
Wm. H. Dove.....	Capt. and Q. M.	December 6th, 1877.	Newbern.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL. 5

Register of Military Force—Continued.

COMPANY OFFICERS :

NAME OF COMP'Y.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
A. Oak City Blues.	Andrew J. Haywood.....	Captain	Febr'y 1st, 1877.	Raleigh.
	Calvin N. Dunston.....	1st Lt.	" "	"
	Louis H. Johnson.....	2d "	" "	"
	Alfred Haywood.....	Jr. 2d "	" "	"
P. Newbern Guards.	Wm. R. Gardner.....	Captain	April 9th, 1877.	Newbern.
	C. R. Robbins.....	1st Lt.	" "	"
	W. W. Lawrence.....	2d "	" "	"
	Richard Bunn.....	Jr. 2d "	" 16th "	"
C. Newbern Rifle Cadets.	Wm. Lucas.....	Captain.	Dec. 7th, 1877.	"
	Samuel Mason.....	1st Lt.	June 20th, 1878	"
	Wm. H. Physic.....	2d "	" "	"
	Owen Bryant.....	Jr. 2d "	" "	"
D. Oberlin Vance Guards.	John F. Flagg.....	Captain.	Oct 9th, 1877.	Raleigh.
	A. J. Stewart.....	1st Lt.	" "	"
	J. Cheshire.....	2d "	" "	"
	T. H. Williams.....	Jr. 2d "	" "	"
E. Goldsboro Vance Guards.	Green Everett.....	Captain.	Dec. 3d, 1877.	Goldsboro.
	Frank Smith.....	1st Lt.	June 20th, 1878.	"
	H. C. Canady.....	2d "	Dec. 3d, 1877.	"
	Isaac P. Patterson.....	Jr. 2d "	Feb. 12th, 1878.	"
F. East Raleigh Guards.	George L. Lane.....	Captain.	Feb. 25th, 1878.	Raleigh.
	Joseph Smith.....	1st Lt.	" "	"
	David P. Lane.....	2d "	" "	"
	Arminius Hunter.....	Jr. 2d "	" "	"

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier General MATTHEW P. TAYLOR.

STAFF.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
N. H. Sprunt.....	Capt. & A. A. G.	December 8th, 1878.	Wilmington.
John M. Cronley.....	" A. D. C.	" "	"
Geo. H. Hall.....	1st Lt. & A. D. C.	April 4th " "	Fayetteville.
W. A. Cumming.....	Capt. & Q. M.	October 10th, " "	Wilmington.
Horace M. Ramseur,	" Com.	December 18th " "	"
Geo. G. Thomas.....	" Surgeon,	" " " "	"
Geo. Patterson, D. D.	" Chaplain	" " " "	"

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF:

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
G. W. Alexander....	Colonel.	January 10th, 1878.	Charlotte.
John W. Gordon....	Lt. Colonel.	" " "	Wilmington.
J. G. Branch.....	Major.	" " "	Polkton.
W. McSmith.....	1st Lt. and Adj't.	February 11th, "	Charlotte.
Francis M. Caldwell..	Capt. and Com.	" " "	"
John T. Patrick.....	Capt. and Q. M.	July 18th. "	Wadesboro.
J. W. McNeill.....	Capt. and Surg'n.	August 23rd, "	Fayetteville.
S. Taylor Martin....	Capt. and Chap'n	February 11th, "	Charlotte.

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Register of Military Force—Continued.

COMPANY OFFICERS :

NAME OF COMP'Y.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
A. Fayetteville Inde'nt Light Infantry.	A. A. McKethan....	Major.	Aug. 23rd, 1877	Fayetteville.
	Ralph B. Luttenloh...	1st Capt.	" " "	"
	Albert H. Worth....	2d	" " "	"
	Oliver P. Robinson...	3d	" " "	"
	John A. McLaughlin...	4th	" " "	"
B. Lafayette Light Infantry.	John D. Williams, Jr	Captain.	July 17th, "	"
	Randall McMillan...	1st Lt.	" " "	"
	Wm. J. McDonald...	2d	May 20th, 1878,	"
	W. S. Cook.....	Jr. 2d	" " "	"
C. Wilmington Light Infantry.	Walter Coney.....	Captain.	April 25th, 1877	Wilmington.
	Thomas C. James....	1st Lt	Jan. 19th, 1878,	"
	Hector McL. Greene...	2d	Feb. 11th	"
	W. J. Gordon, J	Jr. 2d	May 13th	"
D. Whiting Rifles.	Wm. P. Oldham.....	Captain.	" 29th, "	"
	J. H. Daniel.....	1st Lt	" " "	"
	W. S. Hardwicke....	2d	" 20th, "	"
	J. D. Nutt.....	Jr 2d	Sept. 19th, 1876.	"
E. Hornet's Nest Riflemen.	Samuel S. Pegram...	Captain	Aug. 30th, 1877,	Charlotte.
	J. G. Young.....	1st Lt	" " "	"
		2d	" " "	"
F. Charlotte Grays	A. L. Smith.....	Jr 2d, "	Aug. 30th, 1877,	"
	W. L. Hand.....	Captain	Feb. 22nd, 1877,	"
	R. B. Alexander.....	1st Lt	Jan. 19th, 1878	"
	H. D. Duckworth....	2d	Sept. 10th, "	"
G. Anson Guards.	T. J. Black.....	Jr. 2d	" " "	"
	J. J. Billingsly.....	Captain	" 14th, "	Polkton.
	J. H. Benton.....	1st Lt.	" " "	"
	L. P. Bennett.....	2d	" " "	"
H. Mecklenburg Riflemen.	C. D. Gale.....	Jr. 2d	Feb. 22nd, "	"
	J. M. Davis.....	Captain.	May 16th, 1877	Sugar Creek.
	W. J. McLaughlin...	1st Lt.	" " 1878	"
	G. W. Caldwell.....	2d	" " 1877,	"
I. Polk Rifles.	J. G. Shannonhouse..	Jr 2d	" " 1878	"
	John A. Younts.....	Captain.	Oct. 31st, 1877,	Pineville.
	W. E. Williamson....	1st Lt.	June 12th, 1878,	"
	W. S. Turner.....	2d	" " "	"
K. Anson Veterans	J. M. Boyce.....	Jr 2d	July 3rd	"
	W. A. Liles.....	Captain.	Sept. 15th, 1877,	Wadesboro.
	W. L. Steele.....	1st Lt.	" 16th, 1878	"
	W. L. Parsons.....	2d	" " "	"
	T. J. Watkins.....	Jr. 2d	" " "	"

SECOND BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF :

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
B. F. Logan.....	Major.	October 17th, 1878.	Shelby.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL. 7

Register of Military Force—Continued.

COMPANY OFFICERS :

NAME OF COMP'Y	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
A. Cleveland Guards.	R. J. Durham.....	Captain.	Oct. 26th, 1878.	Shelby.
	J. L. Webb.....	1st Lt.	.....	"
	.....	2nd "	Oct. 26th, 1878.	"
B. Southern Stars.	W. S. Alexander....	Jr. 2d "	Jan. 27th 1878.	"
	Silas McBee.....	Captain.	Feb. 11th 1878	Lincolnton.
	Michael Hoke.....	1st Lt.	" " "	"
	Thos. J. Ramseur....	2nd "	" " "	"
C. Iredell Blues.	Benjamin F. Seagle.	Jr. 2d "	" " "	"
	P. C. Carlton.....	Captain	May 5th, 1877.	Statesville.
	A. W. Barksdale....	1st Lt.	" " "	"
	Jas. H. McLelland..	2nd "	" " "	"
D. Lamb Light Infantry.	John S. McRorie....	Jr. 2d "	April 24th, 1878.	"
	R. S. Radcliffe.....	Captain.	May 20th, "	Wilmington.
	J. W. Hewitt.....	1st Lt.	" " "	"
	J. T. Pate.....	2nd "	" " "	"
	C. P. Raspberry.....	Jr. 2d "	" " "	"

FIFTH BATTALION OF INFANTRY—(COLORED.)

FIELD AND STAFF:

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
Geo. L. Mabson.....	Lt. Colonel,	November 21st 1877.	Wilmington.
Abram Holliday.....	Major.	.....	Fayetteville.
Jas. H. Carraway....	1st Lt. & Adj't.	April 8th. 1878.	Wilmington.
Daniel Buxton.....	Capt. & Q. M.	January 14th, "	Fayetteville.
Wm. Marsteller.....	Com.	" " "	"
W. A. Green.....	Chaplain.	" " "	Wilmington.

COMPANY OFFICERS :

NAME OF COMP'Y.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
A. Hanover Light Infantry.	.....	Captain.	.....	Wilmington.
	Francis Payne.....	1st Lt.	Dec. 6th, 1877.	"
	Thos. E. Scott.....	2nd "	May 24th, 1878,	"
	Frank Isler.....	Jr. 2d "	" " "	"
B. Cape Fear Light Infantry.	.....	Captain.	.....	"
	Silas L. Dees.....	1st Lt.	April 6th, 1877,	"
	Chas. H. McRae.....	2nd "	" " "	"
	David Wiggins.....	Jr. 2d "	" " "	"
C. Howard Light Infantry.	Lewis Smith.....	Captain.	Dec. 5th, "	Fayetteville.
	Robert Broadb o.....	1st Lt.	Aug. 4th, 1878	"
	James R. Deale.....	2nd "	" " "	"
	Lewis H. Barge.....	Jr. 2d "	" " "	"
D. Fayetteville Rifle Guards.	John H. Cunningham.	Captain.	May 29th, "	"
	Wm. Richardson....	1st Lt.	" " "	"
	Wm. Howe.....	2nd "	" " "	"
	Jas. McBride.....	Jr. 2d "	" " "	"
E. Charlotte Blues.	John Cooper.....	Captain.	Sept. 23rd, 1877.	Charlotte.
	E. A. Ward.....	1st Lt.	" " "	"
	Alexander Webb.....	2nd "	" " "	"

(B)

A B S T R A C T
O F
MUSTER ROLLS FOR THE YEAR 1878.
FIRST BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

	Commissioned Officers	Non-commissioned Officers	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Field.....	1				1
Staff.....	5	1	.....		6
Battery A.....	4	9	.....	27	40
Battery B.....	2	10	.....	34	47
Total.....	12	20	.....	6	93

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Field.....	3				
Staff.....	1		12		
Company A.....	4	9	2	35	63
" B.....	4	8	1	40	62
" C.....	4	9	1	49	63
" D.....	4	10	2	55	61
" E.....	3	5	2	33	43
" F.....	4	9	1	45	59
" G.....	3	5	2	40	50
" H.....	4	8	1	42	55
" I.....	4	9	1	52	66
" K.....	4	9	2	35	50
Total.....	45	82	27	415	570

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Field.....	3				
Staff.....	6	1			
Company A.....	5	9		56	50
" B.....	4	8	15	30	57
" C.....	4	11	6	39	60
" D.....	3	3	1	39	46
" E.....	4	9	2	31	46
" F.....	4	9		25	38
" G.....	4	9		18	61
" H.....	4	6	1	30	41
" I.....	4	9	1	19	33
" K.....	4	9		50	63
Total.....	49	83	26	347	505

Abstract of Muster Rolls—Continued.

FIRST BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

	Commissioned Officers.	Non-ommiss'd Offi ers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Field.....	2				
Staff.....	3	1	1		
Company A.....	4	9	1	21	35
“ B.....	4	8		43	55
“ C.....	4	8		52	64
“ D.....	4	9		37	50
“ E.....	4	9		42	55
“ F.....	4	9		42	55
Total.....	31	53	1	237	322

SECOND BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

Field.....	1				
Staff.....					
Company A.....	4	9	1	35	49
“ B.....	4	8	1	19	32
“ C.....	3	8		49	51
“ D.....					
Total.....	12	25	2	94	133

FOURTH BATTALION OF INFANTRY—(COLORED.)

Field.....	2				
Staff.....	2	1			
Company A.....	4	12	3	48	67
“ B.....	4	8	3	30	45
“ C.....	4	9	1	45	59
“ D.....	4	12	2	48	65
“ E.....	4	10	2	40	56
“ F.....	4	12	3	45	64
Total.....	28	64	14	256	362

FIFTH BATTALION OF INFANTRY—(COLORED.)

Field.....	2				
Staff.....	4	1			
Company A.....	4	10	2	45	61
“ B.....	3	10	2	40	55
“ C.....	4	10	13	60	87
“ D.....	4	9	1	39	53
“ E.....	4	8		40	52
Total.....	25	48	18	224	315

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RECAPITULATION BY DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commis's'd Officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
First Regiment.....	45	82	27	416	570
First Battalion.....	31	53	1	237	322
Battery B.....	2	10		34	47
Fourth Battalion, (Colored).....	28	64	15	256	362
Total.....	106	209	43	943	1301

SECOND DISTRICT.

Second Regiment.....	49	83	26	347	505
Second Battalion.....	12	25	2	94	133
Battery A.....	4	6		27	40
Fifth Battalion (Colored).....	25	43	18	224	315
Total.....	90	165	46	692	993

AGGREGATE—Commissioned Officers.....	196
Non-Comm'd “.....	374
Privates.....	1724
Grand Total.....	2294

STATEMENT OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES ISSUED DURING 1878.

TO WHOM ISSUED.

	B. L. Rifles, Cal. 50, Mod. '66.	B. L. Rifles, Cal. 50, Mod. '68.	B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45, Mod. '73.	M. T. Rifles, Cal. 58, Mod. 61.	Cartridge Boxes, Large.	Cartridge Boxes, Small.	Bayonet Scabbards Steel.	Bayonet Scabbards Leather.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Gun-slings.	N. C. O. Swords.	Shoulder Scales, Pairs.	Canteens.	Ball Cartridges, Cal. 50.	Ball Cartridges, Cal. 45.	Powder.	Friction Primers.	Officer's Sword.	Blank Cartridges, Cal. 50
Washington Light Infantry.....											50	2	40	50	370					
Charlotte Blues.....																400				
Elm City Riflemen.....		50									50	2	50	1	400					
Anson Veterans.....						50			50											
Oak City Blues.....					60	90							8		500					
State Penitentiary.....	6	28							50	50		1								
East Raleigh Guards.....				50	50					50										
Goldsboro Vance Rifle Guards.....				50	50				21	21	19				560				1	
Raleigh Light Infantry.....		7				5	26		50	50		2				370				
Winston Light Infantry.....			50			5	50		50	50	10					460				
Edgecombe Guards.....			10			10	10		10	10	10					370				
Roanoke Light Infantry.....			50			50	50		50	50	50					370				
Albemarle Rifles.....			50			50	50		50	50	50					210				
Albemarle Guards.....			50			50	50		50	50	50	1								1000
Bingham School.....						10	10													
Orange Guards.....																370				
Hamilton Guards.....																460				
Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry.....																400				
LaFayette Light Infantry.....																450				
Wilmington Light Infantry.....																370				
Whiting Rifles.....																400				
Mecklenburg Riflemen.....						50							50			400				
Polk Rifles.....						50										400				
Hornet's Nest Riflemen.....																400				
Charlotte Grays.....																400				

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(D)

STATEMENT OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES
THE STATE OF

*Dr. The State of North Carolina in account with the United
Equipping*

DATE OF ORDER.	STORES ISSUED.	VALUE.
	Balance	\$ 2 00
January 17th, 1860.....	311 long range rifles, mod. 1855.....	5,481 00
March 2d, 1860.....	7 Bullet moulds and swage.....	74 00
February 4th, 1861.....	334 Long Range Rifles.....	5,896 00
July 29th, 1870.....	500 E. B. Cartridges, cal. 574, per 1,000 \$13.50.....	675 00
October 12, 1871.....	595 Spring. B. L. R. Muskets, mod. 68, cal. 50, \$22.80.....	13,566 00
	15,000 Metallic Cartridges, cal. 50, \$30..	450 00
	15,000 Blank Cartridges, cal. 50, \$20.....	300 00
July 16th, 1872.....	270 Spring. B. L. R. Muskets, mod. '68, cal. 50, \$22.80.....	6,156 00
	200 sets Infantry Accoutrements, \$4.60,	920 00
	5,000 Metallic Ball Cartridges, cal. 50, \$30	150 00
November 9th, 1874.....	4 Light 12 p'dr Bronze Guns, \$566.....	2,264 00
	4 Pendulum Hausses, \$3.25.....	13 00
	8 Sets Art'y Harness, 2 wh., \$:0	720 00
	8 Sets Art'y Harness, 2 lead, \$35.....	60 00
	300 Sets Infantry Accoutrements, \$2.86,	858 00
	300 Spring. B. L. R. Muskets, mod. '70, cal. 50, \$18.....	5,400 00
	4 Light 12 p'dr Carriages and Linbers, C. and R., \$2 0.....	800 00
	4 Light 12 p'dr Caisons and Linbers, C. and R., \$200.....	800 00
	8 Pole Pads, \$2.50.....	20 00
	8 pairs Pole Straps.....	40 00
	Implements and Equipments for 4 12-pounder Carriages.....	282 40
	Implements and Equipments for 4 12-pounder Caissons, \$65.71.....	262 81
	300 Gun-slings, lengthened, .60.....	180 00
	8 N. C. O. Swords, leather scab'ds, \$4.50	36 00
March 22d, 1875.....	Apportionment from January 1st, 1861, to April 9th, 1865, charged as per section 3 of Act of March 3, 1875....	23,622 25
April 17th, 1875.....	400 Spring. B. L. R. Muskets, mod. 68, cal. 50, C. and R., \$15.....	6,000 00
	40 Light Artillery Sabres, \$5.....	200 00
	40 Art'y Sabre Belts and Plates, \$1.86..	74 40
	60 N. C. O. Swords, \$4.50.....	270 00
	500 Friction Primers, per 1000 \$13.....	9 00
November 1st, 1875.....	60 Bayonet Scabbards, leather, \$1.15...	27 00
	60 Cartridge Boxes and Plates, \$1.23...	73 80
	60 Cartridge Box Belts and Plates, gr'd lea., .68.....	40 80
	60 Gun-slings, .60.....	36 00
	60 Waist Belts and Plates, privates, .50	30 00
December 3, 1875.....	60 Tompions, Spring., mod. 1868.....	
January 4th, 1876.....	100 Spring. Muskets, mod. 63, cal. 50, C. and R., \$15.....	1,500 00
	200 Sets Infantry Equipments, pat. 1872, \$10.91.....	2,182 00
October 14th, 1876.....	40 Waist Belts and Plates, privates, .50	200 00
	400 Bayonet Scabbards, steel, .91.....	364 00
	400 Gun-slings, .60.....	240 00
	400 Cartridge Boxes, \$1.23.....	492 00
December 7th, 1876.....	400 Spring. B. L. Muskets, mod. '66, cal. 50, C. and R., \$15.....	6,000 00
February 23d, 1877.....	Balance due the State.....	11,078 81
		\$ 101,398 20

(D)

ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES FROM 1860 TO 1877 TO
NORTH CAROLINA.*States under the Act of April 23d, 1808, for Arming and Cr.
the Militia.*

DATE.	APPORTIONMENT.	AMOUNT.
January 1, 1860.....	Apportionment for year 1860.....	\$ 5,486 00
March 2, 1866.....	6 Bullet Moulds, missing on O. S. No. 21.....	64 00
January 1st, 1861.....	Apportionment for year 1861.....	5,915 00
" " 1862.....	" " 1862.....	5,566 74
" " 1863.....	" " 1863.....	5,759 00
" " 1864.....	" " 1864.....	5,014 53
" " 1865.....	" " 1865.....	4,970 80
" " 1866.....	" " 1866.....	4,970 80
" " 1867.....	" " 1867.....	4,970 80
" " 1868.....	" " 1868.....	4,970 80
" " 1869.....	" " 1869.....	4,927 82
" " 1870.....	" " 1870.....	4,927 82
" " 1871.....	" " 1871.....	4,927 82
July 1st, 1871.....	Apportionment for half year ending June 30th, 1872.....	2,463 91
" " 1872.....	Apportionment for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1873.....	4,927 82
" " 1873.....	Apportionment for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1874.....	4,797 85
" " 1874.....	Apportionment for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1875.....	4,797 85
May 10th, 1875.....	Amount of apportionment from Janu- ary 1, 1861, to April 9th, 1865, drawn prior to the passage of Act of March 3, 1875, allowed by decision of Secre- tary of War.....	12,343 21
July 1st, 1875.....	Apportionment for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1876.....	4,797 85
July 1st, 1876.....	Apportionment for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877.....	4,797 85
		\$ 101,398 30

(E.)

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED DURING 1878.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 20. }

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, Feb. 18th, 1878.

The following is prescribed as the uniform for the general officers of the N. C. S. G. and the officers of their staff :

FOR BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Coat : A double breasted frock coat of West Point Cadet grey cloth, the skirt to extend to three-fourths the distance from the hip joint to the bend of the knee; to have two rows of buttons on breast, eight in each row, placed by twos; collar to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and of light blue velvet; to hook in front at the bottom and slope thence up and backward at an angle of thirty degrees on each side, corners rounded; cuffs of same material and color as collar. Skirt to be ornamented with six buttons.

Trousers : Light blue cloth, without stripe, welt or cord.

Hat : (Full Dress); Black felt, looped up at the side, and bound with cord and acorns.

Plume : Two black ostrich feathers.

Gloves : Buff or white gauntlets or gloves.

Sword and Scabbard : U. S. Regulation.

Sword-belt and Plate : U. S. Regulation for general officers.

Epaulettes : Of gold, of the pattern prescribed for the U. S. Army.

Spurs : Of yellow metal or gilt.

Boots : To be worn when mounted; to come four inches above the bend of the knee.

FOR THE STAFF OFFICERS.

Coat : Of same color and pattern as that prescribed for Brigadier Generals, except that there are to be seven buttons in each row, placed at equal distances; cuffs to be ornamented with two double stripes of gold braid, running the length of the cuff, pointed at their upper ends, and with a small button on the point of each stripe.

Pants : Of same color, to have a gold cord let in at each side seam.

Hat : Same pattern as that of Brigadier Generals, but having plume of only one ostrich feather.

Sword Belt : U. S. Regulation for staff officers.

Shoulder Knots : U. S. Regulation, with proper insignia of rank on pad.

By order of the Commander-in Chief,

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 21.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Raleigh, March 22, 1878.

I. The company officers of the Third Battalion, N. C. S. G., are hereby warned to appear at Statesville on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, 1878, for the election of a Major for said Battalion.

II. Company D, Buncombe Riflemen, having surrendered their arms and disbanded, will be stricken from the rolls of the battalion.

III. Each commissioned officer in the battalion is entitled to one vote, and may be represented by proxy in the election above ordered. The meeting will be governed by the regulations prescribed in general order No. 4.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 22

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Raleigh, March 22, 1878.

I. At elections held in accordance with General Orders No. 18, on January 10th, 1878, at Goldsboro and at Wadesboro, the following field officers were elected for one year:

Richard D. Hancock, Colonel of the First Regiment.

Charles W. Alexander, Colonel of the Second Regiment.

John W. Cotten, Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment.

John W. Gordou, Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Regiment.

Halcot P. Jones, Major of the First Regiment.

John G. Branch, Major of the Second Regiment.

II. At elections held in accordance with General Orders No. 17, on November 21st, 1877, at Goldsboro and at Wilmington, the following field officers were elected for one year:

George L. Mabson, Lieutenant Colonel, Fifth Battalion, (col.)

Abram Holliday, Major, Fifth Battalion, (col.)

Allen G. Oden, Major, Fourth Battalion, (col.)

III. In accordance with section 12 of the act organizing the State Guard, company commanders are required to transmit through the commanding officers of their respective regiments or battalions, all reports, applications and communications to brigade or general headquarters.

IV. The attention of company commanders is called to the following section of the law governing the State Guard:

"SEC. 12. Each commander of a company shall make out each year a full and complete report of the number of men in his company, the number of parades in which the company shall have participated during the preceding year, also the amount of ordnance and ordnance stores received from the State and in possession of the company, and transmit the same through regimental or battalion and brigade commanders of his military district, on or before the first day of April in each year, and if there be no such regimental or brigade commanders in his district, he shall transmit said report direct to the Adjutant General of the State, under pain of a forfeiture of his commission and dishonorable discharge from the State Guard."

V. The attention of the command is also directed to the act above referred to, section 15, which reads as follows:

"SEC. 15. If it appears to the commander-in-chief that a company of the State Guard has failed to comply with the requirements of the law in matters of

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uniform, equipment, numbers and discipline, such company shall be disbanded by the commander-in-chief."

The requirements of the law in the matters embraced within the above section are these: 1st. The members of each company must sign the enlistment rolls provided by this office. 2nd. The minimum standard of a company shall be forty-five non-commissioned officers and privates. 3rd. All commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, in the State Guard, shall provide themselves with uniforms complete, of their own choice and fashion, subject to such restrictions, limitations and alterations as the commander-in-chief may order.

All companies which shall fail to comply with the law above set forth, within a reasonable time from the date of this order, will be disarmed and disbanded, in accordance with the provisions of section 15, chapter 272, Laws of 1876-'77.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 23.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Raleigh, N. C., April 22d, 1878.

WHEREAS, The Act for the establishment of the State Guard, Laws of 1876-'77, chapter 272, section 21, requires the State Guard to parade one day annually, in May, by company, battalion, or regiment,

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED, That the white troops parade, each year, by company, battalion, or regiment, as directed by the Brigadier General of their respective districts, on the 20th day of May, and the colored troops on the 27th day of May, until further orders from the Commander-in-Chief. Should the day so fixed fall upon Sundays, then the parades will take place on the Mondays following.

Company commanders will promptly forward, through regimental and brigade headquarters to this office special reports of the parades above ordered, stating particularly the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates who appear in uniform.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 24.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Raleigh, N. C., April 22d, 1878.

The following is prescribed as the uniform of the Field and Staff officers of the First Battalion of Artillery:

Coat.—A double-breasted frock coat, of West point Cadet Gray cloth, the skirt to extend to three-fourths distance from the hip-joint to the bend of the knee; to have two rows of North Carolina buttons, seven to each row, placed at equal distances; cuff and collar to be of red cloth. Cuff to be ornamented with two double stripes of gold braid, running the length of the cuff, pointed at upper ends, and with a small North Carolina button on the point of each stripe. Collar to have double stripe of gold lace, with small North Carolina buttons at the points. Collar to be 1½ inches in height; to hook in front at bottom, and slope thence up and backward at an angle of thirty degrees on each side, corners rounded. Skirt of coat to be ornamented with six large North Carolina buttons.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL. 19

Trowsers.—Same color as coat ; to have a red cloth stripe $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, and gold lace half an inch wide placed on each side of the stripe.

Hat.—Black felt, looped up at the side, and bound with cord and acorns. Plume of one black ostrich feather.

Gloves.—Buff or white gauntlets or gloves.

Sword and Scabbard.—U. S. Regulation.

Sword-Belt and Plate.—U. S. Regulation.

Shoulder Knots.—Red cloth on pad, with insignia of rank.

Spurs.—Of yellow metal or gilt.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 25. }

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Raleigh, N. C , April 23d, 1878.

I. The Goldsboro "Vance Rifle Guard" and the "East Raleigh Guard," are hereby assigned to the Fourth Battalion (colored), and will be designated by letter, as follows:

Company E, Vance Rifle Guard,

" F, East Raleigh Guard.

II. The Company officers of the Fourth Battalion are hereby warned to appear at Goldsboro, on Tuesday evening, May 7th, prox., for the election of a Lieutenant Colonel for said Battalion, in accordance with chapter 272, section 6, laws of 1876-'77.

III. Should a vacancy occur in the office of Major of this Battalion, at or before the day above mentioned, the vacancy will be filled at the election above ordered.

IV. This election will be conducted in accordance with the rules prescribed in General Orders No. 4. The results of the election must be promptly certified to this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 26. }

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Raleigh, August 30th, 1878.

1. Target practice constituting an important part of military instruction, it is hereby declared a duty of the State Guard, and it is ordered that such attention be given to it by officers and men as will secure a high degree of proficiency in this respect. For this purpose, and to insure as much uniformity as possible in company and regimental practice, the following rules will be observed:

2. All company and regimental practice shall be made under the supervision of their respective commanders.

3. Ammunition furnished by the State shall not be used as a means of instruction in any other way than in the manner herein laid down.

4. Only military rifles, issued by the State of North Carolina, shall be used.

5. The targets will be six feet high, and in width, as follows: For 200 yards, 22 inches; for 300 yards, 44 inches; for 500 yards, 110 inches.

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6. The counting will be as follows: Miss--22 inchss; Bull's Eye--0. Every shot in the target outside of the bull's eye will be counted by inches, and the fractional parts thereof, measuring from the outside of the bull's eye to the nearest side of the hole made by the shot, so that the best aggregate is the lowest number of inches.

7. The distance at which firings will be made shall be 100, 200 and 500 yards, corresponding with ranges of the Springfield rifle.

8. The standard practice will be six rounds to each man, fired two at each distance, but until a company acquires experience, the commander may, in his discretion, cause the whole six shots to be fired at the first distance.

9. A list will be made giving the name and score of each marksman, which list shall be re-arranged after each day's practice and conspicuously placed in the armory until the succeeding practice.

10. A company being drawn up in single rank for practice, a sergeant and corporal shall be detailed to take charge of the target, and to signal every shot to the scoring officer in command at the firing point. The sergeant and corporal so detailed shall take their places, at a proper signal, in a pit or other sufficient shelter, in front of and to the left of the target, and near enough to enable them to see where every shot strikes.

11. The scoring officer designated by the commanding officer will keep a record of the shots made at the different distances.

12. Sentinels will be placed at proper points to prevent persons becoming exposed to the firing, and every other precaution taken to prevent accident.

12. The practice will then commence. The men, in succession, beginning on the right of the company, will, at an order from the commander, take a position to be indicated, in front of the company, and fire each their two shots, unless, however, the firing should be at the first distance, and the commander should deem it best that the entire six shots should be expended at such distance.

14. The aim and position of the soldier in firing will be, except as hereinafter directed, the same as laid down in the target practice in the United States army tactics, to which reference is made for valuable instruction.

15. The ten members of a company making the highest scores are to be designated as the marksmen of the company, vacancies to be filled by the company commander.

16. At the 500 yards distance the marksmen may, in the discretion of the commander, be allowed to select their position and aim, either by kneeling or lying on the ground, but in no case shall resort be had to an artificial rest for the rifle.

17. Missing the target with both shots at the first and second firing points shall debar firing at the third firing point.

18. Should ties occur in the greatest scores of a company, the commander shall cause those tying to repeat their firing until the ten greatest scores are ascertained.

19. The sergeant detailed to signal the shots will be provided with two small flags, one white and the other red--the staff to be long enough to signal from the pit. The white flag raised vertically by striking the staff into the ground, will indicate that the target is ready for firing, and no danger; and the red flag, while so placed, will indicate cease firing, or danger. On no account is a shot to be fired when the red flag is up.

20. The sergeant will also be provided with two circular discs, nine inches in diameter, made of tin or wood--the staff, also, long enough to signal from the pit--one to be painted red on one side, and on the other white; the other to be painted black and white on one side, and on the other side black.

21. When the target is hit, cease firing will be signaled. The sergeant will

ascertain the location of the shot, and signal accordingly, and then raise the signal, ready for firing, when the officer in charge will give directions to commence firing.

22. The signals will be as follows: Bull's eye; signal, white disc. Centre circle; signal, red disc. Inner circle, white and black disc. Outer circle, black disc. Richochet, red flag waved twice right and left in front of the target. Outside of the outer circle, white flag waved twice from right to left in front of the target.

23. After every two shots the red flag will be raised and the shot holes obliterated by the corporal with pasted patches of the same color as that portion of the target hit. That being accomplished, the white flag will be raised.

24. Companies should, so far as is practicable, select ground for practice which they can make as permanent for that purpose as possible.

25. A book shall be kept by each company in which shall be recorded the score of each day's practice. This book to be subject to inspection at any time by the battalion or regimental commander, the brigadier general and the Adjutant-General.

26. The company commanders will make duplicate reports of each day's practice, giving the name of each man and his score, one of which shall be sent to the battalion or regimental commander, and the other through him to the general of the brigade, who shall forward it with his annual report on December 1st of each year to the Adjutant-General.

27. At all stated battalion or regimental encampments there will be a battalion or regimental target practice.

28. For this practice only the ten members from each company designated by the commanders thereof, as the marksmen of their companies, shall be eligible. This selection must be made according to their respective records in the company score-book.

29. The ten members of each company thus selected being the representative marksmen of their respective companies, their score in this practice will indicate their company merit. The firing to commence with company "A," each man to fire six shots, two at each firing distance.

30. The practice to be conducted, as far as practicable, in the manner laid down in the directions for companies.

31. The soldier having the highest average score will be recognized as the chief marksman of the regiment or battalion, and shall be designated as such by name, in an order of the Adjutant-General, upon the report of his battalion or regimental commander, forwarded through, and with the approval of, the General of the brigade.

32. Should a tie occur in the highest individual score in this practice the commander will cause those tying to repeat their fire, until the greatest score is determined.

33. The target, signaling and scoring, shall be under the supervision of a commissioned and non-commissioned officer, detailed from the staff of the battalion or regiment for that purpose by the officer in command.

34. The regimental or battalion commander will make duplicate reports of the score, aggregated from the company reports to the general of the brigade, who will forward one of the duplicates to the Adjutant General with his annual report.

35. The score of each company and regiment will be recorded in a book to be kept in the office of the Adjutant General.

36. The necessary blanks and books for scores and reports will be furnished by the Adjutant General.

37. At the annual encampment of the State Guard there shall be a target

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practice, the time and place of which, and the commands required to participate therein, to be prescribed by general order.

38. In this practice each company will be represented by a team of five men, inclusive of officers; this team to be selected by the company commander from the ten marksmen of the company.

39. Each member of this team will be allowed three shots. Distance—Two hundred yards (200 yards.)

40. At the appointed hour the practice will commence. The teams will fire in succession, beginning with Company A of the first regiment, then Company B, then Company C, and so on in alphabetical order. Next will follow the teams of the second regiment, in the same order, beginning with Company A; then successively, in the same order, the teams of the several battalions, and finally the teams of unattached companies. For the colored troops, at their annual practice, the order of firing will be: First, the teams of the fourth battalion, beginning with Company A; second, the teams of the fifth battalion, in the same order; the teams of unattached companies.

41. The teams of each regiment or battalion will be under the command of an officer, not above the rank of major, designated by the commandant of such regiment or battalion, and assigned to that duty.

42. The entire practice will be under the general supervision of a field or staff officer, not under the rank of lieutenant colonel, designated by the Adjutant General, assigned to that duty and known as Inspector of the practice. He will see that the necessary targets, shelters, and scorers, are in readiness at the time prescribed for the practice; that the several teams appear on the range at the hour appointed; that the different teams practice without interference with each other; that the scores are properly kept and returned; that order is preserved; that special care is taken to secure safety; and generally that these regulations be observed, and all orders obeyed. He will require any member of any team, who is intoxicated upon the range, or who by carelessness or otherwise endangers others, to desist from firing, and will at once prefer charges against such offender, for action by the regimental court-martial. He will act as umpire in case of all disputed hits.

43. The commandant of the teams of each regiment or battalion will, upon arrival upon the range, report to the Inspector, and furnish a list of the teams of his command present; and at the conclusion of the practice of his command will forthwith report the scores to the Inspector, using the form prescribed for reports of company practice.

44. The Inspector, at the termination of the practice, will compare the scores, announce the result, and make a report of the practice to the Adjutant General, with the names of the winners, together with such suggestions as he may see fit to make.

45. The Inspector will appoint the scorers from among the commissioned officers of the line. The scorers should be men well acquainted with the duties of the position, and impartial.

46. The members of each team shall appear in the uniform of their company (full dress or fatigue), at all stated target practices.

47. All officers are reminded that it is a part of their duty to devote a reasonable amount of time to supervising and instructing their men in the principles of rifle practice.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief :

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 27.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Raleigh, October 1, 1878.

I. The Winston Light Infantry, Roanoke Light Infantry, Albemarle Guards, Durham Light Infantry, Jarvis Light Infantry, and Anderson Rifles, shall be constituted the First Battalion of Infantry, N. C. S. G., and the companies shall be designated by letter, as follows:

Company A, Wins on Light Infantry,
" B, Roanoke Light Infantry,
" C, Albemarle Guards,
" D, Durham Light Infantry,
" E, Jarvis Light Infantry,
" F, Anderson Rifles.

II. The company officers of the First Battalion of Infantry are hereby warned to appear at Raleigh, at the Private Secretary's office, at 9 o'clock a. m., on the 16th day of October, 1878, for the election of a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major for said Battalion.

III. The Third Battalion of Infantry is hereby disbanded, and will be stricken from the muster rolls.

IV. The Cleaveland Guards, Southern Stars, Iredell Blues, and Lamb Light Infantry, shall constitute the Second Battalion of Infantry, N. C. S. G., and the companies shall be designated by letter, as follows:

Company A, Cleaveland Guards,
" B, Southern Stars,
" C, Iredell Blues,
" D, Lamb Light Infantry.

V. The company officers of the Second Battalion of Infantry are hereby warned to appear at Raleigh, at the Private Secretary's office, at 9:30 a. m., on the 16th day of October, 1878, for the election of a Major for said Battalion.

VI. Each commissioned officer in the respective Battalions will be entitled to one vote, and may be represented by proxy in the elections above ordered.

The officers of each Battalion, upon assembling, will organize for business, the senior officer to preside, a Secretary to be elected by the body.

The names of the candidates for the position or positions to be filled will then be put in nomination, and the members shall proceed to vote by ballot, the votes to be received and the names of the voters recorded in the usual way.

The candidates receiving a majority of all the votes cast shall then be declared elected, and the result of the said elections shall be certified by the presiding officers and secretaries of the meetings and transmitted to the Adjutant General.

The commanding officer of the First Battalion will then report to the Brigadier General commanding the First District; and the commanding officer of the Second Battalion to the Brigadier General commanding the Second District.

VII. The Broad Creek Rifles, Company K, 1st Regiment of Infantry, and the Rowan Rifle Guards, Company A, 3rd Battalion of Infantry, having disbanded, will be stricken from the muster rolls.

VIII. The Kinston Rifles are hereby assigned to the First Regiment of Infantry as Company K, and will report to Colonel R. D. Hancock, Newbern.

IX. The attention of the command is directed to the following section of the act establishing the State Guard:

"SECTION 15. If it appears to the Commander-in-Chief that a company of the State Guard has failed to comply with the requirements of the law in matters

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of uniform, equipment, numbers, and discipline, such company shall be disbanded by the Commander-in-Chief."

The requirements of the law in the matter embraced within the above section are these: 1st. The members of each company must regularly enlist as prescribed by general orders. 2d. The minimum number of a company is forty-five non-commissioned officers and privates. 3d. All commissioned, and non-commissioned officers and privates shall provide themselves with uniforms complete, of their own choice and fashion, subject to such restrictions, limitations and alterations as the Commander-in-Chief may order.

All companies that shall fail or neglect to comply with the law above set forth, within ninety days from the date of this order, will be disarmed and disbanded, in accordance with the provisions of the act for the establishment of the North Carolina State Guard, Laws of 1876-'77, chapter 272.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 28. }

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Raleigh, October 3, 1878.

I. The First and Second Regiments of Infantry, the First and Second Battalions of Infantry, and the First Battalion of Artillery, will go into camp at Raleigh, for five days, beginning on Monday, the 14th inst.

II. The troops will move from their respective headquarters on Monday, the 14th inst., (with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned) and will be transported to Raleigh as follows:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Companies B and C, from Newbern, over the A & N C R R and N C R R.

Company D, from Goldsboro, over N C R R.

Company E, from Hillsboro, over N C R R.

Company F, from Tarboro, over W & W R R and N C R R, via Goldsboro.

Company G, from Washington, over O D S S Line, W & W R R., via Tarboro and N C R R.

Company H, from Hamilton, over W & W R R., via Tarboro and N C R R.

Company I, from Plymouth, over Albemarle S N Line, S & R R R., and R & G R R., via Franklin, Va.

Company A will join the regiment at Capitol Square, at 10 a. m., Tuesday, October 15th.

Company G will leave its headquarters in time to take the train at Tarboro, on Monday, the 14th.

Company I will leave its headquarters in time to take the train at Franklin, Va., on Monday, the 14th.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Companies A and B, from Fayetteville, over the W R R of N C., and R & A A L.

Companies C and D, from Wilmington, over W & W R R and N C R R.

Companies E and F, from Charlotte, over N C R R.

Company G, from Polkton, over C C Railway and R & A A L, via Hamlet.

Companies H and I, from Charlotte, over C C Railway and R & A A L.
Company K, from Wadesboro, over C C Railway and R & A A L.

FIRST BATTALION, INFANTRY.

Company A, from Winston, over N C R R.
Company B, from Weldon, over R & G R R.
Company C, from Edenton, over Albemarle S N Line, S & R R R., and R & G R R.
Company D, from Durham, over N C R R.

SECOND BATTALION, INFANTRY.

Company A, from Shelby, over C C Railway and R & A A L, via Hamlet.
Company B, from Lincolnton, over C C Railway and R & A A L., via Hamlet.
Company C, from Statesville, over W N C R R and N C R R.

FIRST BATTALION, ARTILLERY.

Company A, four pieces, from Wilmington, over W & W R R., and N C R R., via Goldsboro.

Company B, one section, will report to Major Flanner, at Capitol Square, at 10 a. m., on Tuesday, 15th inst.

III. Free transportation is furnished over all the lines mentioned in paragraph II. and embraces the officers, privates and musicians of the regiments and battalions named above, who shall have been regularly commissioned, enlisted or appointed, and who shall appear in the uniforms of their respective commands. Substitutes will not be allowed. Each company is allowed two servants.

IV. Each detachment will be commanded on its route by the senior officer of the line present, and will on arrival in Raleigh, report for duty to the Adjutant General, at the Capitol, unless otherwise directed.

V. While en route for Raleigh, commanding officers are charged to see that good order is observed; that no loaded rifles are taken aboard; that the arms are so placed as to protect them from injury, and that bayonets are carried in the scabbards. Commissioned officers will keep with their companies. Commissioned officers will see that the coaches and cabins are neither defaced, defiled nor injured by the troops. Officers will be held to a rigid accountability for the conduct of their men en route to and from Raleigh.

VI. All troops will appear in heavy marching order, with blankets.

VII. The First and Second Battalions of Infantry will be commanded by their senior Captains, until the election ordered in General Orders, No. 27, shall be held.

VIII. The encampment will be governed by the regulations prescribed in Circular No 1, compiled and modified from the Army Regulations to suit the purposes of the State Guard.

IX. Commanding officers will, immediately upon arrival at Raleigh, report for further orders and instructions to the Adjutant General, who is charged with the execution of this order.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 30. }

HEADQ'RS N. C. STATE GUARD,
CAMP ANDERSON, Oct. 15, 1878.

I. The First and Second Brigades will assemble on the camp ground to-morrow (Wednesday morning) at 9½ o'clock, in full uniform, and be ready to move at 10½ o'clock, promptly.

II. The command will be reviewed by His Excellency, Governor Z. B. Vance, Commander-in-Chief, on the Fair Grounds, at 1 o'clock p. m.

III. Gen. M. P. Taylor is appointed General of the day for Wednesday.

IV. Lient. Col. John W. Cotten is appointed inspector of the rifle practice in accordance with General Orders, No. 26.

V. The election for Field officers of the First and Second Battalions of Infantry, as ordered in General Orders, No. 27, is postponed until Thursday, the 17th, at the same hour and place.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 32. }

HEADQ'RS N. C. STATE GUARD,
CAMP ANDERSON, Oct. 17th 1878.

I. The following appointments have been made by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

Dr. Peter E. Hines, Surgeon General; Dr. Robah F. Gray, Assistant Surgeon General; F. W. Kerchner, Quartermaster General. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Before leaving camp company commanders will return to the headquarters of their respective regiments, all camp kettles, mess pans, axes, buckets, cups and other camp equipage issued to them. For all articles not so returned, they will be held responsible. Tents will be left standing, and men are charged to do them no injury.

III. General Manly will act as General of the day for to-morrow.

IV. In taking their departure from camp, and in boarding the trains, officers will see that good order is preserved, and all confusion and disorganization avoided.

V. The thanks of the North Carolina State Guard are due, and are hereby tendered, Col. Thomas M. Holt for a gift of \$200, to pay the expenses of this encampment. Such generosity and public spirit are worthy of all praise.

VI. The thanks of the Guard are also due the Presidents and Superintendents of the several Railroad and Steamship Companies for free transportation; and to Major James W. Wilson and Colonel Sam. McD. Tate, of Morganton, for signing the bond for the tents and camp equipage loaned us by the government of the the United States.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR }
No. 2. }

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Raleigh, December 16, 1878.

The general and regimental staffs and the members of the First and Second Regiments, First and Second Battalions Infantry, First Battalion Artillery,

and unattached companies of the State Guard, are requested to assemble in Raleigh, at Metropolitan Hall, on the 10th day of January, at 4 o'clock, p. m., to adopt a memorial to the General Assembly in behalf of the State Guard.

The meeting will be organized and conducted in accordance with parliamentary usages. The senior officer of each company present will act as chairman of its delegation.

Officers and men are requested to appear in uniform.

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 33. }

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Raleigh, December 16 1878.

I. The commissioned officers of the First and Second Regiments of Infantry will assemble in Raleigh on the 10th day of January, 1879, for the annual election of field officers, as required by law.

II. The meeting of the officers of the First Regiment will be held at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Mayor's office; the Second Regiment at the same hour in Metropolitan Hall.

III. The election will be held in accordance with regulations heretofore published.

IV. Officers will appear in uniform

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 34. }

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Raleigh, December 16, 1878.

I. The commissioned officers of the Fourth and Fifth Battalions, N. C. S. G., will assemble in the city of Wilmington on the 10th day of January, 1879, for the annual election of field officers.

II. The meeting will be held in a hall, in the city of Wilmington, to be hereafter designated by Lieutenant Colonel Mabson, of the Fifth Battalion.

III. The elections will be held in accordance with regulations heretofore published.

IV. Officers will appear in uniform.

V. The election of field officers of the Fourth Battalion will go into effect on the 7th day of May, 1879.

VI. The election of field officers of the Fifth Battalion will take effect from November 21st, 1878.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 35. }

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Raleigh, Dec. 27th, 1878.

I. The provision contained in section nine, General Orders No. 27, relative to the time for a compliance with section fifteen, chapter 272, Laws of 1876-'77, is hereby extended to the first day of March, 1879.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 36. }

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Raleigh, Dec. 28th, 1878.

I. Before a court-martial which convened in Wilmington, December 10th, 1878, pursuant to General Orders Nos. 9 and 10, Headquarters Second Brigade, were arraigned and tried:

1. Captain Alfred B. Lind, Company "A," 5th Battalion, (colored) N. N. S. G.

CHARGE I.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

CHARGE II.—"Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline."

FINDING.—"Guilty," as to both charges.

2. Captain Solomon W. Nash, Company "B," 5th Battalion, (colored) N. C. S. G.

CHARGE I.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

CHARGE II.—"Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline."

FINDING.—"Not guilty."

II. The foregoing proceedings and findings are approved. Captain Alfred B. Lind is dismissed the service of North Carolina; his commission is revoked, and an election will be held to fill the vacancy. Upon the recommendation of the commander of the Second Brigade the commission of Captain Solomon W. Nash is revoked, and an election will be held to supply the vacancy.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant General.



